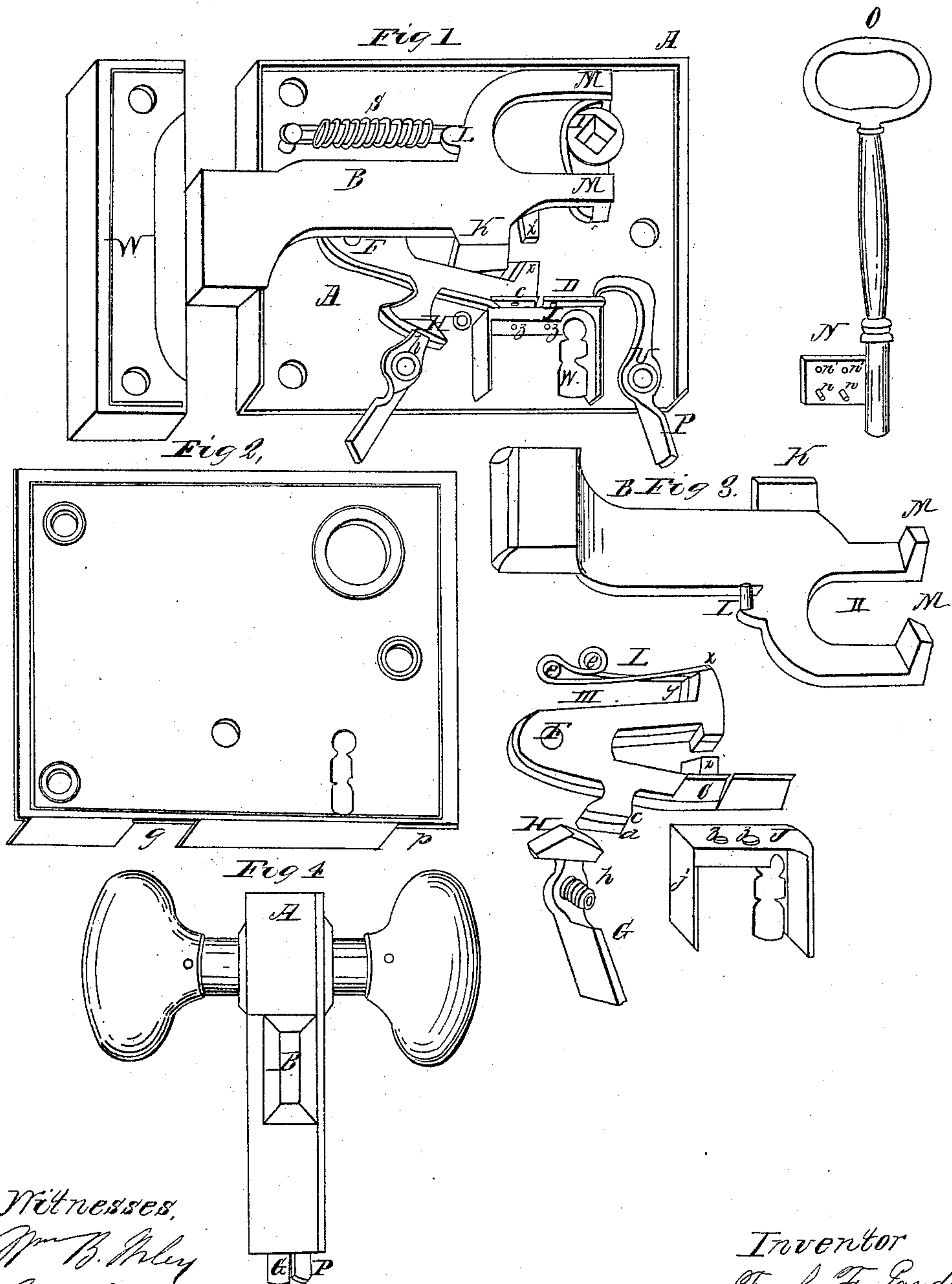


F. F. Landis,

Door Lock.

N^o 62,545.

Patented Mar. 5, 1867.



Witnesses,
Wm B. Wiley
Jacob Stauffer

Inventor
Frank F Landis

United States Patent Office.

FRANK F. LANDIS, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 62,545, dated March 5, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. LANDIS, of the city of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and improved arrangement in the manufacture of a Burglar-Proof Lock and Latch combined; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the interior parts of the lock; the covering plate.

Figure 2, being removed.

Figure 3 shows the several parts in detail—

I. The key O, with its wing N, and pins, *n n*, on both sides;

II. The under side of the main bolt B, with its lock flange K, spring-pin L, and lugs M, on its forked terminus;

III. The twin-bolts C D, on their pivot F, and the double spring E, on the pins *e e*, and in contact with the upper heels on the twin-bolts;

IV. The key-guard, J j, showing the headed pins *z z*;

V. The dead latch and open latch foot bolt G, on its pin, surrounded by a coiled spring, *h*.

Figure 4, the front edge of the lock, with the turning knobs in place.

The object of this invention is to supply a lock and latch in one, applicable for a right or left-hand door; and when locked, to prevent it being unlocked with any other but the proper key, expressly made for it; and the liability of taking a cast for a false key, or of picking the lock by any means, prevented; and again, securing it in such a manner on the inside that the door cannot be unlocked from the outside with the proper key itself; hence, it is emphatically burglar proof.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to described its construction and operation.

In the box and knobs, with the square shank and tumbler, there is no special novelty; the main bolt, B, with its bifurcation and lugs, M, operated by the knobs and wings *t* of the tumbler T, in the ordinary manner. It has, however, a pin L, to which a spiral spring, S, from a peg, *s*, on the lock, (or inner side of the casing plate A,) forms a connection and draws the bolt forward to lock or simply latch the door, after being turned back by the knob, in order to open the door. So far it is an ordinary turn latch. This bolt, B, has a side flange, K, which, with the spring peg L, rests upon the base of the casing, as also the thickened head of the bolt, leaving a space between the bottom of the casing plate A and bolt B, partially covering the horizontal twin-bolt, C D, on their pivot F. Part III, fig. 3, shows these twin-bolts, one on top of the other, with their widened flanges resting upon the guard-chamber J with their lower limbs, while their upper limbs are acted against by a double spring, E, on the ends *x y*, and held in place. Each of said twin-bolts has also a foot, *c d*, which rests upon the double inclined head H of the thumb-lever G, with its spiral spring *h* around the pivot or pin on which it moves. The guard-chamber J j completely encloses or surrounds the key-hole, admitting no access to the interior of the lock except by two small holes drilled through the thickened top. Into each of these holes a headed peg, *z z*, is inserted, directly underneath the flanges C D of the twin-bolts, each one respectively, and acting independently or simultaneously in raising one or both. False holes may also be drilled to deceive in the attempt to take a cast. The pins, *n n*, on the key O, must be of the exact length and position to match the holes for the headed pins *z z*, so as to raise them so high only (both simultaneously) as to allow the flange K, on the main bolt B, to slip through between the footed legs of the twin-bolts; otherwise, if raised too high, the flange will strike the lower or inside shoulders *x y* of the lower leg on the twin-bolts, as it does the upper inside shoulder on the upper legs when they rest upon the top of the guard-chamber J. The door would necessarily be again locked the moment the key is withdrawn, or its action closed. So also with the knobs, which must be employed jointly with the action of the key, to turn the bolt back when the twin-bolts are in position to admit of the passage of the flange K between their forked and footed ends *x y*. During the day, when it is desirable to use it as a latch only, then the twin-bolts are raised by the thumb-lever G, by the action of the double inclined plane H against the under side of the feet *c d*, one foot on each of said twin-bolts of uniform size, operated in unison. In this position the bolt can be turned back, and the inclined plane, *w w*, on the jam-plate or box W, fig. 1, will allow the door to be closed by a simple push or pull, as any ordinary latch.

I have also introduced an additional security in case the key is lost or stolen, to prevent the door from being unlocked with it from the outside, which consists in a thumb-lever, U, on a peg and spring, to keep it in place. This has an interior hook end, made to press upon the prolonged flange D of the under twin-bolt, and confines it to a position that will effectually prevent the action of the bolt by either the key or other thumb-lever G, or turn handles, and is only used at night, or when desired for special reasons.

I am aware that numerous devices are in use and patented, separately considered, embracing similar features, variously combined and modified, therefore I do not deem it safe to claim any one thing or part exclusively. Nor would I confine myself to horizontal twin-bolts, as I have also invented a lock in many respects similar, having vertical twin-bolts, being, however, more difficult to fit up. I have improved my former lock in the manner herein presented, which has many advantages over the former.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. I claim the two-legged twin-bolts, one upon the other, held by a pivot, F, each having a raised flange, C and D, and projecting feet, *x* and *y*, and *c* and *d*, in combination with the double-acting spring E, all arranged in the manner and for the purpose specified.

2. I also claim the guard-chamber J *j*, surrounding the key-hole, with its perforations for the headed pins *z z*, in combination with the flanges C and D, on the lower leg of the twin-bolts, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

3. I also claim the twin-bolt fastener or lever U, in combination with the prolonged flange D on the lower twin-bolt, when applied in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

4. I also claim the construction of the key N, with its projecting pins *n n*, in combination with the headed pins *z z*, and guard-chamber J *j*, all arranged and operating in the manner specified.

FRANK F. LANDIS.

Witnesses:

WM. B. WILEY,
JACOB STAUFFER.